REPRESENTATIONS.

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PROTECTION (LEGISLATION).

No. 43.—Prohibition of the slaughter of cows.

Messrs. Nanjundappa of Alur, Marulasiddappa and Rudrappa of Arsikere.

Messrs. K. Ramakrishna Iyer and Byre Gowda, Kolar Taluk; Venkatasami Gowda, Malur Taluk; K. Shama Rao, Mulbagal Taluk; H. Krishnamurtiachar, Mulbagal Municipality; Raja Hanumappa, Bowringpet; O. V. Rajagopal, Kolar Gold Fields; Thathi Reddi and Channareddi, Chintamani Taluk.

Messrs. K. Rudrappa, Devanahalli Town; Munivenkatappa and Gurusami Gowda, Hoskote Taluk; G. Subba Rao and Venkatasamiah, Closepet Sub-Taluk.

(i) A Regulation should be passed prohibiting cow slaughter in the State.

(ii) Cows are very scared animals. It is very necessary to protect them. It is prayed that a legislation may be passed prohibiting the slaughter of cows, and also prohibiting the use of cows for ploughing and dragging heavy carts.

(iii) Agriculture is the main industry of the State and the preservation of cows is very necessary to get good male calves for agricultural purposes. Its usefulness to mankind in supplying milk and other necessaries is well known. Such a useful animal is being sometimes used for ploughing and drawing carts and sold to the butchers for slaughter. It is requested that this may be prevented by legislation.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—The representation may be discussed when the resolution on the subject is taken up for consideration.

No. 44.—Amendment of Insolvency Regulation.

Mr. C. Subba Rao, Chitaldrug.

The existing Insolvency Regulation is very favourable to those who want to be declared insolvent and is

krishnaiya, Mysore City Urban Constituency; *Lokahitaishe* H. Nanjundaraj Urs, Ursu Community Representative; Messrs. Srikantachar, Panchala Community Representative and Lakshmipathaiya, Jain Community Representative.

Pray that the Press Act may be abolished.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—This has already been discussed.

No. 46.—Seperation of Judicial and Executive Functions.

Messrs. H. V. Rangaswami, H. Boranna, K. Mahadevappa, A. Naraniengar, Hassan Urban and Rural areas, and Nanjundappa, Alur Sub-Taluk.

It is prayed that the scheme for the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions be kindly given effect to in the remaining districts.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—The question has been already discussed and it has been definitely stated that the scheme will be extended to the Hassan District with effect from July or August next. The question of extending the scheme to the other districts is under consideration, but that is a question of funds.

MR. MALALI VENKATARAMAIYA.—I beg to suggest that the extension of the scheme to any district should not affect the present grouping of Revenue Sub-Divisions. The Special Magistrate's Court may be located at Saklespur.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—Revenue Sub-Divisions will not be redistributed. But the difficulty about the Court will be about the building.

MESSRS. VENKATARAMAIYA AND S. SRIKANTAIYA.—The Amildar-Magistrates' rooms in the Taluk Cutcherry buildings will quite suit the purpose.

MR. VENKATARAMAIYA.—If the Court is located at Saklespur, I should like to know where it will be located.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—It will be located either at Arkalgud or at Hole-Narsipur.

No. 47.—Congestion of work in Civil Courts.

Mr. C. Subba Rao, Chitaldrug.

Though the court fees have been enhanced, there have been no corresponding facilities for litigants and cases continue to be adjourned to distant dates without being heard on the dates of hearing. This is evidently due to increase in the number of cases on the file of Civil Courts. Hence it is suggested that for each Civil District, there should be a circuit Munsiff so that he may go to places, where the file is congested and help in the disposal of cases.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—This question has already been discussed.

No. 48.—Replacing the amendment in the Breach of Contract Act and providing for issue of extradition warrants.

(*a*) Mr. C. Syed Peer Saheb, Chikmagalur Municipality.

(*b*) Mr. Dyavappagowda, Mudgere Taluk.

(*a*) The Breach of Contract Act of 1859 as amended recently leaves the planters in a hopeless state as regards recruitment of labour. It is therefore requested that the amendment may be repealed and a provision made for the issue of extradition warrants in Breach of Contract Act cases.

(*b*) Employment of large numbers of workmen is very necessary for coffee gardens in the malnad, and sufficient number of labourers will not be forthcoming unless sufficient moneys are advanced to them. The rule that is now promulgated, *viz.*, that the provisions of the Breach of Contract Act do not apply to contracts where the amounts so advanced exceed Rs. 15 unless the said contracts are in writing, works as a great hardship. It is therefore prayed that the money limit of Rs. 15 in respect of oral contracts as now fixed may be relaxed and the law retained as before.

Withdrawn.

No. 49.—Bench Courts.

Messrs. Dummi Panchaksharappa, Shimoga Town; Nadig Lakshmana Rao, Nadig Bhaskara Rao and Nadig Chandrasekharappa, Sorab Taluk.

For the better working of Bench Courts, the following facilities may be created

(1) Convenient buildings may be secured for holding the courts.

(2) Separate accommodation may be arranged in such buildings for the Magistrates to take rest.

(3) There should be a property room.

(4) The appointment of a clerk and a peon should be sanctioned to each court.

(5) Bench Magistrates may be given a conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 a month in places where the courts are situated at a distance of more than a mile from the town.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN. This is a question of funds and will be done as far as possible. No separate peon can, however, be given to each Bench Court, as a Police constable will invariably be in attendance there and as there will not generally be many cases for hearing.

MR. B. SRINIVASIENGAR OF ANEKAL.—I do not think that any of the members here suggests that the Honorary Bench Magistrates should be given home orderlies. As it is, there is no peon available for court duty itself, and one should be appointed for each court.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—Government do not consider that this is necessary. The practice followed here is the same as in British India.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—It may be expected that the non-official gentlemen who work as Honorary Bench Magistrates are swayed by patriotism, and it is not right that they should insist on a peon being given in addition to the Police constable on duty. It is not by having livery-peons that honour is gained, but by disinterested service. I appeal to my magistrate-friends not to press for this privilege, but to do their work silently and thus set an example even to Government officers.

(The suggestion was accepted by the members.)

No. 50.—Withdrawal or modification of the Government Notification and Chief Court Circular regarding the batta to witnesses.

Messrs. G. Paramasiviah, M. P. Somasekhara Rao, Bangalore City; and C. B. Srinivasa Rao, Legal Interests.

The witness batta notification issued by Government in July 1923 and Chief Court Circular No. 870, dated 21st August 1923, issued in connection with it, should be withdrawn or modified.

Under the recent Chief Court Circular, it is incumbent on the parties, while presenting the list of witnesses to state to what rate the witness is admissible. It would be difficult to know the exact class under which a particular witness should be brought or to calculate the exact

distance from the court at which the witness' place of residence is. A good deal of inconvenience is caused also by insisting that the batta payable to the witnesses should be deposited in the court beforehand. Formerly, it was possible for the parties to bring their witnesses to the court on the days of hearing, without any difficulty and without any special payment. At present, the full batta payable to him should be deposited in the court, and once batta is paid it will be too delicate a matter to recover the same from any witness, if it is not utilized. And if the procedure prescribed in the order is not followed in any detail, the case will be adjourned indefinitely and it is the litigant public that ultimately suffers. The very object with which the circular has been issued by the Chief Court is thus frustrated by insisting on certain details of procedure. There is no need for an order of the kind nor were any representations made to the Chief Court asking for one. Theoretically it looks all right, but it creates many practical difficulties. There is no objection to a rate being fixed. But the rule that the witness list itself will not be accepted unless batta is deposited is a great hardship to the clients. The order should therefore be withdrawn.

MR. S. SRIKANTAIYA.—I think there will not be any difficulty in allowing us to deposit any reasonble rates of batta provided we promise to pay up the difference if and when the witness claims higher rates.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—There ought to be some standard. This had been fixed even before, but there was some laxity on the part of the Court in insisting upon it. The rule is now re-affirmed. The hardships complained of will be brought to the notice of the Chief Court.

No. 51.—Increase in the number of Civil Courts.

Mr. Grusami Gowda, Hoskote Taluk.

In spite of the increase in the court fee and witness-batta in civil cases, there is no prompt disposal with the result that parties are put to considerable loss. It is therefore requested that more courts may be established with a view to bring about speedy disposal of cases.

For the increase in stamp fees there must be some justification and some increased facilities. There has often been inordinate delay in the execution of cases after decrees are given.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—Two additional courts have now been sanctioned for Bangalore and one for Mysore. I think we may watch for some time and if the file is not reduced, the question of further increasing their number may be considered.

MR. S. SRIKANTAIYA.—I think that there can be no reduction so far as the Sub-Courts are concerned, though it is possible in the case of the Munsiffs' courts. There is any amount of work already to keep another Sub-Judge's Court open for three years. Additional courts may therefore be opened now, and withdrawn if the file shows any reduction.

SHIMOGA MEMBER.—The pendency is very heavy in Shimoga also.

MR. NANJAPPA OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BANGALORE.—There is very heavy pendency in Bangalore also, and two additional courts are not enough. If more courts cannot be opened, the question of giving an Honorary Munsiff's Court, on the lines of Village Munsiffs' courts, may be considered.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—You may send me names of persons who are willing to serve as Honorary Munsiffs.

No. 52.—Supply of copies of judgments and recording of depositions in Kannada.

Messrs. Kenche Gowda, Channapatna Taluk and Gurusami Gowda, Hoskote Taluk.

The depositions and judgments are generally recorded in English, which do not enable the parties to know the facts easily and thus expose them to needless trouble and expense. It is requested that copies of judgments in Kannada may be furnished to the parties, a translator being appointed to each Court if necessary.

As a preliminary step to the introduction of Kannada for recording all proceedings, deposition may be taken in Kannada in all courts.

Judgments are now recorded in Engligh and the parties cannot read and understand them. They will have to incur needless expenditure to get a Kannada translation of these. The necessary number of translators may be appointed for the purpose of furnishing Kannada translations of judgments passed in all cases.

MR. NILGIRI SANJIVIAH.—By adopting this suggestion we will be giving an incentive to our young students to acquaint themselves with the Kannada language better than now.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—I do not think the suggestion is feasible. But so far as Civil Courts are concerned, there is a double record system and statements are recorded in both languages. In regard to the other courts, however, it is not so easy to write judgments or record statements in Kannada, and even if translations are obtained, they may not faithfully represent facts as recorded in the statements or judgments. It is all very well to speak of affording incentive to the people to thoroughly learn the language, but the fact that we are too much used to English should not be lost sight of. The practice of recording in English has been in vogue ever since the Commission days, and I do not see any special advantage in changing it. So far as the parties are concerned, I think their legal advisers may be trusted to correctly tell them all that is contained in the judgment.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO.—But the suggestion, if accepted, will do good to the litigant public. Further, ours is a Kannada country and it is necessary that statements and judgments are recorded in that language, if we should earnestly go about reviving it. Last year, the Chief Judge replied in this Assembly that a beginning would be made in this direction, but it has not been done till now.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—We study law books written in English and get accustomed to terms for which we cannot find substitutes in Kannada and pass examinations held in English. It is not easy to write judgments in Kannada. However, we will refer the question to the Chief Court.

No. 54.—Grant of amnesty to complaints in bribery cases.

Mr. A. Srikantappa, Dodballapur Town.

Corruption is on the increase in the several departments of Government, especially in the Registration and Police Departments. The fear that the giver of the bribe is punished with the receiver prevents the former from coming forward with their complaints. It is therefore requested that it be made known that such complaints would not be liable for any punishment as this would enable them to freely come forward with their grievances and thus put an end to the corruption now prevailing.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—It cannot be done as a rule. The particular circumstances of each case will be considered, and as far as possible the suggestion is already

being followed. By making a general rule of the kind suggested, corruption cannot be put an end to. It all depends on the officer at the head of the district.

ANOTHER MEMBER.—Bribery is doing more havoc than epidemics like plague and cholera, and a rule of the kind suggested is absolutely necessary.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—Such a rule is not made in any country and it serves no useful purpose. There is an undertaking that Government will not prosecute any one coming and giving particulars about corruption on the part of their officers, and when Government are convinced that there has been corruption, action is taken against the officers.

No. 55.—Award of rigorous imprisonment to persons convicted of gambling.

Mr. A. Srikantappa, Dodballapur Town.

Gambling is freely resorted to in big towns as well as villages. Several persons have been ruined by resort to this vice and the small punishment in the shape of fines has not acted with a deterrent effect. It is requested that persons guilty of gambling and those who keep gambling houses may on conviction be awarded rigorous imprisonment instead of fines.

(The member who sent up the subject being absent, Mr. Byanna moved it.)

MR. BYANNA.—Gambling is briskly on the increase, and I personally know of three or four gangs which have been repeatedly punished on account of it. Fines have not had any effect on them, and it is necessary that a more deterrent punishment should hereafter be awarded in the case of habitual gamblers. Otherwise we will be indirectly encouraging them to practice other vices and thus be a menace to society. And in order that they may not repeat the offence on release from Jail, a security of Rs. 1,000 should be insisted on.

ANOTHER MEMBER.—The state of things in this respect is the same every where. The Gambling Act is in force, but the Police do not take cognisance of it in the district.

MR. C. B. SRINIVASA RAO.—I do not think the suggestion is based on any principle. The Indian Penal Code makes sufficient provision for dealing with these offences, and there is no need to pass any special rule in this

behalf. Besides, no moral turpitude is involved in gambling. I therefore consider that the imposition of a fine is sufficient punishment in the case of gamblers.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—The Indian Penal Code makes a difference between gambling and offences like theft. Unlike in other cases, in the case of gambling both parties know the result and are prepared for it. I personally know of some persons of standing who were produced before the court on account of this charge, and this was in itself sufficient to bring them to their senses. No special rule is called for, and the present provisions of the Indian Penal Code will quite serve the purpose.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—I agree that no special rule in this behalf is called for.

MR. GURUSAMI GOWDA.—This subject has been discussed in every taluk conference and in every village. If any case of gambling is brought to the notice of the Police, they will say that the rules are not in force in villages and this constitutes a danger to the localities. I therefore request that if no imprisonment is awarded to gamblers, the rules in force in the cities may at least be extended to all the places.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—It cannot be done.

No. 56.—Modification of witness mileage rates in Civil Courts.

Mr. P. Shama Sastry, Maddagiri Municipality.

The rules granting a mileage of 2 annas to witnesses in Civil Courts is working as a great hardship to the public. The same may therefore be modified.

Withdrawn.

No. 57.—Reduction of travelling allowance and batta rates to witnesses in Civil Courts.

Messrs. S. Devojee Rao, Seringapatam Urban Constituency and S. Krishnaswamy Rao, Mysore Rural Constituency.

The travelling allowances and batta allowed to a witness of the last class used to be calculated at four annas for every ten miles and four annas for every day of halt respectively and proportionately for each of the higher classes. Latterly, the travelling allowance and batta to witnesses are raised to two annas for every mile and eight annas for every day of halt of the last class and proportionately to higher classes. The enhancement in the rates of travelling allowance works at five times the amount previously allowed. The increase in the rate works as a

great hardship to the litigant public and has been discouraging litigation. It is prayed that the rate of travelling allowance be reduced to twice the amount of the previous scale.

MR. DEVOJEE RAO.—I beg to withdraw the subject. But I may be permitted to request that the recent increase in travelling allowance and batta rates be reduced to not more than twice the original rates.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—The increase is justified in view of the rise in the cost of living.

MR. DEVOJEE RAO.—Court Fee Stamp has been increased, and if the batta and travelling allowance rates are also raised the public will be put to too much expenditure. And the recent order of the Chief Court that all the batta should be deposited beforehand invariably in all cases, causes inconvenience.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—We will address the Chief Court suggesting that the order may not be rigorously applied.

No. 58.—Supply of medicines to taluk dispensaries.

Messrs. Hampaiya and Chikmuniappa, Sidlaghatta Taluk.

It is prayed that medicines to prevent the spread of epidemic diseases may be ordered to be supplied to every taluk dispensary in sufficient quantities.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—I have toured recently in Hassan and Kadur districts, visited every dispensary, and also made private enquiries. No complaint was made to me at any place about want of medicines.

ANOTHER MEMBER.—The Deputy Commissioner has made a remark in the Visitors' Book at the Kankanhalli Dispensary about the insufficient stock of medicines a few months ago. This is the complaint in almost every place.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—Noted.

[The Assembly adjourned and reassembled on the 17th June at 8 A.M.]

MR MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—The Dewan will be coming at 9 A.M. Representations will be discussed till then. My portfolio subjects will be taken up first, then the Second Member's and then the Dewan's.

DEVELOPMENT, MORAL AND MATERIAL.

No. 59.—Agricultural Demonstration Farms.

Mr. Naganna, Arkalgud.

The raiyats are at a disadvantage in not knowing the improved methods of agriculture. Pray that farms be located at convenient centres in the rural parts and [illegible] scientific methods of agriculture for one

No. 61.—Stoppage of the flow of waste water into the Bhadra river.

Mr. Hiriyur Murigappa, Shimoga Taluk.

As the waste water of the Iron Works is allowed to go into the Bhadra river, the river water has become very much spoiled and unfit for use both by men and cattle. Some arrangements may be made to stop the flow of waste water into the river.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—The Iron Works have already replied that this subject is engaging their attention and that arrangements would soon be made to stop the flow of waste water into the river. During my recent inspection I personally saw it and proper steps will be taken shortly.

This question is brought this time in a different form. I therefore request that a sum of 3 lakhs of rupees be set apart and placed with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies so that members of poor communities may take loans through their own Co-operative Societies on proper security for building houses or undertaking small industrial enterprises. Government will not lose the money. They may lend it at a nominal rate of interest. The Co-operative Societies always grant the loans on proper securities. The Registrar will have the knowledge of what is taking place in each and every Society. There would be no difficulty for the safety of the money. The Societies will know the solvency of their members. If the members want a big sum for the construction of their houses, they cannot get them from the Societies. In Bangalore City Municipality, there are more than 1,000 sites available and if they are granted to the poor people at upset prices, they may not be able to construct houses. The difficulty of getting money is in their way. It would therefore be desirable if Government would accept this representation and deposit a sum of 3 lakhs and place it with the Registrar so that it would help the poor people very much in times of such contingencies.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—The Societies should be able to advance the money to their members. It would be against the Co-operative Regulation for Government to place a sum with the Registrar for this purpose. There are Central and Provincial Co-operative Banks to advance money. It is a bad principle for Government to give loans to individual Societies. That can only be done through the Co-operative Banks.

MR. VEMA REDDI.—Poor people such as Panchamas and others cannot obtain loans from big banks. Government need not entertain any apprehension about the recovery of the loans from the poor people. Whatever may be their difficulties and the suffering, the money will be quite safe and they will discharge their debt in the proper time.

MR. BYANNA.—It is not sound policy for Government to grant loans and write them off in cases of non-recovery.

ANOTHER MEMBER.—The interest charged in some Societies is very high.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—It is proposed to reduce the penal interest.

MR. ISAAC.—The principle is recognised by Government. They have already given Rs. 2,000.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—They have given it for quite a different purpose. In fact the idea of the Registrar is to have paid Secretaries for the Panchama Institute. That is why they want more money.

No. 84.—Increased grant for Malnad Improvement.

Messrs. R. Surappa and B. M. Deve Gowda, Belur.

The amount of grant now given for Malnad Improvement is quite inadequate. Facilities for communication in the interior parts of Malnad, water-supply, medical relief, sanitation and compulsory education are the elementary essentials in the improvement of Malnad parts which are now entrusted to the District Boards. The grant now being given to the District Boards is not sufficient. Pray that an increased grant may be kindly made.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—The matter is under consideration and the orders of Government may be expected in about a fortnight. Provision has been made for the opening of dispensaries and educational institutions and also for additional Vaccinators and for effecting sanitary improvements.

MR. S. SRIKANTAIYA.—A Special Officer should be appointed to supervise Malnad Improvement work and the progress made in the matter should be reported to Government periodically.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—The arrangements under consideration will answer the purpose and it is not necessary to spend too much money on establishments.

MR. MALALI VENKATARAMAIYA.—The Hassan District contains some semi-malnad taluks whose sanitary condition is not satisfactory. While the lumpsum grant is distributed, this may be borne in mind with a view to make the distribution equitable.

No. 85.—Abolition of Railway Cess.

Messrs. Anjaneya Setty and P. Rama Rao, Pavagada Taluk; Chandrasekharappa, Koratagere Sub-Taluk; Singri Nanjappa, Tiptur Taluk; Lakshmi Narasappa, Maddagiri Taluk.

It is prayed that the Railway Cess may be abolished, as Education Cess has been newly levied.

sufficient and it would be quite necessary to sanction a larger amount. The introduction of the Separation Scheme in the Tumkur District is imminent and even if it should cost much more than Rs. 12,000, it should be introduced as early as possible.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—The suggestion will be noted.

MR. SRIKANTIAH.—It is absolutely necessary that the process establishment should be strengthened and their pay and prospects improved. At present processes are not properly served with the result that considerable delay occurs in the disposal of the cases. It is hoped that the Government will make suitable provision for the revision of the process establishment. It is also necessary that the judicial officers should be given the same grades and

MR. SRIKANTIAH.—It is quite necessary that a small library should be opened for the use of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly Members and separate study rooms should also be provided. There is no accommodation for the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly Members. This requires attention.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—That will certainly come. We shall first consider about the habitation.

MR. SRIKANTIAH.—Smaller officials residing in Bangalore should also be given duty allowances like the Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries and other officers.

The arrangements in regard to income-tax work in the cities and taluks of Bangalore and Mysore are good

No. 65.—Appointment of a commission to enquire into and report on the system of Primary and Middle School Education in the State.

Messrs. Soorappa, Bheemanna, Naranappa, Sira Taluk; P. Shamasastry, Maddagiri Municipality; Singri Nanjappa, Tiptur Taluk.

(*a*) A Commission consisting of officials and non-officials may be appointed to enquire into and report on the present system of Primary Education in the State.

MR. BALASUNDARAM IYER.—The present rule is that the text-books should not be changed for at least three years.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—There are uniform text-books in the primary schools and the teachers have no discretion to change them at their pleasure. It is only in

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—The Dewan has said in his speech that the question of laying down a definite railway policy is under consideration. That is the reply which Government wish to give even now. If the Railway Cess is collected for two more years, the District Board will be in a position to have enough funds for payment of interest on any loans they may have to raise for railway extensions. For this reason the Cess cannot be abolished, at present.

MR. KARNIK KRISHNAMURTY RAO.—There must then be a debenture for a definite number of years.

MR. MIR HUMZA HUSEIN.—It is not yet time to consider that question, and Government cannot take any initiative in the matter unless the District Board sends up a resolution.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO.—Government may publish their Railway programme, so that people may pay the cess without grudging.

MR. MIR HUMZA HUSEIN.—That will be done.

No. 86.—Levy of shop tax or profession tax.

Mr. Kadavinkote Ramanna, Hole-Narsipur Taluk.

The Government have ordered that in all towns and cities forming first or second class Municipalities, profession tax may be levied in lieu of shop tax.

Pray that the respective Municipal Councils be empowered to levy either shop or profession tax as they think fit.

MR. MIR HUMZA HUSEIN.—The question is under consideration. It involves certain amendments to the Municipal Regulation. Orders may be expected before the next session of the Assembly.

No. 87.—Levy of contribution for drinking water wells to be made cumpulsory.

Mr. Puttamallappa, Shikarpur Taluk.

The people of *malnad* villages being ignorant, are unwilling to pay contribution for the sinking of wells and suffer very much for want of good drinking water. To provide wells in all the villages where the difficulty for good drinking water is felt, Government may be pleased to pass orders for the cumpulsory levy of contribution from the people of such villages.

MR. PUTTAMAI LAPPA —Government will have no objection if the District Boards want to make the levy of contribution compulsory in the case of drinking water wells.

No. 88.—Increased budget allotment under "Drinking water wells."

Messrs. K. Ramakrishna Iyer and Byre Gowda, Kolar Taluk, S. Venkatasami Gowda, Malur Taluk and K. Shama Rao, Mulbagal Taluk.

Drinking water difficulty is very keen in many villages. The present allotments for sinking permanent wells are very small and no real advantage is gained. It is prayed that the budget allotment under this head may kindly be raised.

According to the present rules the raiyats concerned have to contribute one-third of the cost of sinking such wells. This rule is not fair. It is prayed that the cost of such wells may be borne by Government in full.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—The subject has already been discussed. There are some works which are remaining incomplete for several years past. There will be many practical difficulties in accepting the proposal, and its only result will be that the list of incomplete works will swell. If the grant now provided for is fully utilized, it may be possible to sanction extra grants. The Local Boards may also consider the question of keeping in a good state of repair the temporary wells that have now been sunk. This will obviate the sinking of fresh wells to some extent.

MR. VEMA REDDY. –The temporary wells now sunk are in *hundas* and tank beds and it is not possible to rivet them. The incomplete works referred to are due to the officers responsible for the works and not to any cause for which the raiyats are responsible.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—The question will be referred to in the Dewan's Concluding Remarks.

MR. RAMAKRISHNA IYER.—The system of collecting contribution for the sinking of test wells is not justified and should be discontinued.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—The District Boards will be given full discretion in the matter.

No. 89.—Levy of an entertainment tax.

Mr. Gollarhalli Rangappa, Honnali Taluk.

Government may be pleased to order the levy of a tax on the proceeds realised in dramas, circuses and other plays and shows and to utilise this amount for running the baby show, children's home, etc.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—The matter is under the consideration of Government, and a Bill to enable them to levy a tax on proceeds from dramas, and other amusements, will soon be prepared. The question of administrating the tax will also be settled in that connection, giving the local bodies liberty to dispose of the collections as they like.

No. 90.—Direct election of non-official Municipal Presidents and Vice-Presidents.

Mr. Bhavikatte Channabasappa, Tumkur Municipality.

It is prayed that having regard to the principle laid down at the Local Self-Government Conference, the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Municipal Councils be elected directly by the rate-payers.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—The elections are soon to come off, and orders on the representation may therefore be passed without any delay.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—Orders will be passed on the representation. But this will not be possible immediately as the representation involves an amendment of the Municipal Regulation, which cannot be done without discussion in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

No. 92.—Specific allotment to be fixed out of the Local Boards revenue, for works of public utility.

Mr. N. Sonnappa, Chikballapur Taluk.

The object of constituting the Taluk Boards is to improve roads, buildings, bridges, drinking water wells, sanitation and other works of public utility. But at present a major portion of the funds allotted for these local bodies is being spent away for meeting establishment charges, travelling allowances to officials and the staff, so that the money available for the works proper is very little and consequently no real benefit is derived by the people. It is therefore prayed that arrangements may kindly be made to reserve one-half or at least one-third of the total income of each Taluk Board exclusively for the works of the kind referred to above, and the establishment

charges may be limited to the balance of the amount at the credit of the Taluk Board each year.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—Orders will be passed in this matter in about a month.

No. 93.—Grant of open lands near all large factories for the creation of sanitary dwelling places.

Mr. Appiah Naidu, Bangalore City.

Government may be pleased to allot open lands near all large factories and other congested areas, for the creation of sanitary dwelling places at a nominal rent for the labouring classes.

MR. APPIAH NAIDU.—In the Bangalore City, there are 6 large factories employing nearly 10,000 men. But these employees have no dwelling houses worth the name, and reside in low huts or sometimes on the pials of choultries. Each family consists of 4 to 8 souls in the case of these labourers, and by clubbing themselves together in small huts, render themselves open for any epidemic to attack. Government may therefore be pleased to allot open lands near all large factories and other congested areas, for the creation of sanitary dwelling places at a nominal rent for the labouring classes.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—The mills that employ them must make application to the Government for providing lands, under the Land Acquisition Rules.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH.—The mills are not interested in the matter. I request that Government themselves may pass a Regulation that the factories should provide proper dwelling houses to their employees, and that Government should provide lands for the purpose.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—That will involve the levy of a contribution which the mills may not be prepared to pay. The factories themselves must therefore take the initiative, and Government will see what can be done to remove congestion and help the labourers.

MR. R. GOPALASWAMI IYER.—There is one direction in which the mills and factories want to be shown a concession by Government. Under the rules in force, a fine is levied on any person or concern converting an agricultural land into building sites. If this punishment will not be levied, the mills will construct any number of dwelling houses for their employees. Necessary provision has first to be made in this behalf.

Revenue Subjects.

No. 24.—Reservation of District Forests for the use of the raiyats.

Messrs. Meer Mahomed and T. Basettappa of Tarikere Taluk; and B. N. Subba Rao, Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk.

The Forest Department have been denuding the District Forests for the supply of fuel to the Bhadravati Iron Works for the past 7 or 8 years. All *gomal* lands and District Forests originally reserved for the use of the raiyats have now been taken away by that department so that obtaining fodder for cattle and timber, etc., for use by raiyats for agricultural purposes has become very difficult now. When representations are made, the Forest Department say they have not been so cutting, but in fact this has been going on prejudicially to the interests of the raiyats. This may be put a stop to at once. Facilities may be provided for the raiyats in the other Government jungles near by.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—It is not true that officers of the Forest Department have been denuding district forests without regard either to the future interests of the forests themselves or to the immediate needs of the raiyat population of the district. They have only been removing such of the trees as are dead or are of no use otherwise, and supplying them to the Bhadravati Iron Works. The denudation of forests is done according to a fixed programme, and apart from the question of supplying fuel to the Iron Works, denudation is necessary in the interest of the forests themselves. Recently, however, orders have been passed that before removing any trees from these forests, the Deputy Commissioner should be consulted as to needs of the raiyats.

MR. MEER MAHOMED.—In fact, these district jungles are in no way distinguished from State Forests.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—It is under consideration to issue orders that complete authority over District Forests should be transferred to Deputy Commissioners. These orders may be expected very soon. In regard to Bhadravati Works, we will see that no inconvenience is caused to the raiyats.

ANOTHER MEMBER.—Whenever any trees are removed, is the Forest Department taking action to revive the plantations?

MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—That will also be one of the matters that will be referred to in the order.

No. 25.—Malnad Raiyat's Privilege Rules to be made permanent.

Messrs. A. Ananthiah, Shimoga Taluk; Nadig Aswatha Rao, Kumsi Sub-Taluk; Kali Gundappa, Dalvoy Basalingappa and G. Channappa Setty, Sagar Taluk; Puttamallappa, Shikarpur Taluk, Nadig Lakshmana Rao, Nadig Bhaskara Rao and Chandrasekharappa, Sorab Taluk; and Talale Veerabhadrappa, Nagar Taluk.

It is prayed that the Malnad Raiyats' Privilege Rules may be made permanent.

The rules when framed were intended to be in force for a certain period, and are now being extended from time to time. They may be made permanent once for all, as they are in the interest of malnad raiyats.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—The rules will be in force, as at present, till February next. They will be made permanent, and the rates of seigniorage will also be reduced. Government are not going to withdraw any of the privileges given to the malnad raiyat.

No. 26.—Grant of concessions to the raiyats in State Forests similar to those enjoyed by them in District Forests.

Mr. Hiriyur Murigappa, Shimoga Taluk.

As all kinds of useful timber available in District Forests, round about Bhadravati, are being removed for the use of the Mysore Iron Works, raiyats are put to much inconvenience and difficulty in obtaining their requirements. Government may therefore be pleased to order the grant of all concessions in State Forests similar to those enjoyed by them in District Forests.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—As I stated already, forests are not destroyed by merely cutting trees; nor is it true that the Department are denuding all district forests to the prejudice of the raiyat. District Jungles are intended for the benefit of the raiyat population and the Deputy Commissioners will be given entire authority over them. It is not possible to issue a general order of the kind suggested. Any particular case of wholesale destruction of forests may be brought to the notice of Government for enquiry.

No. 27.—Faculties for obtaining cane, *vate*, *dadasalu*, etc., from localities where they are available.

Messrs. B. Gopalachar and H. S. Venkatappa Gowda, Tirthahalli Taluk.

Cane, *vate*, *dadasalu*, *naru* and other things are very necessary for the agriculturists and as they are not available in all forests, permission is not being given to obtain them from the forests where they are available. It is

therefore prayed that Government may be pleased to modify the rules on the subject to enable the raiyats to obtain cane, *vate*, etc., referred to above, from any forest without payment.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—District jungles are intended solely for the benefit of the raiyat population. It is not possible to issue a general rule that any raiyat can go to the State Forests and obtain any produce. In particular cases, application may be made to the Conservator and permission to remove any minor produce, obtained.

MR. VENKATAPPA GOWDA.—In the case of a village forest, raiyats of another village are not allowed to remove any produce, under the present rules, even if the raiyats of the village are willing to extend the concession.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—If so, the Deputy Commissioner may give the necessary permission.

MR. VENKATAPPA GOWDA.—But more than the villagers concerned, the forest officials will not allow removal of any produce from the jungle.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—That point will be considered, and the Forest Department will be requested to afford necessary relief.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO.—There are places, such as Agumbe, which get nothing from the local plantations. Some general order on the point is absolutely necessary, as even essential requirements cannot be obtained at present.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—All the villagers together may give a mutchalika to the District Forest Officer and obtain general permission. Apart from meeting the requirements of the villagers, the Department is selling some of the produce and making some revenue. If a general order of the kind referred to is issued, the villagers themselves may remove such produce and make money to the prejudice of the Department. Some sort of restriction is therefore necessary, and a general permission to removing the essential requirements may easily be obtained.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO.—With restrictions of any kind, the malnad raiyat cannot get on. Forest produce is his mainstay, and he ought to be given permission to remove any of his requirements from all forests. Of course, any one removing produce which is prohibited

is always liable to be charged and punished under the law.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—We shall investigate the matter.

No. 28.—Free grant of wood from State Forests for agricultural implements.

Messrs. Maralusiddappa and Rudrappa, Arsikere.

Free grants should be made from State Forests (1) of *bilalalu, dindiga, jali* and other jungle wood required for agricultural implements and (2) *hangaru, sarabu* and thorns for fencing purposes of cultivated lands.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—It is not possible to give free grants as suggested. If the required produce is not available in district forests, minor forests may be disafforested and permission may then be accorded.

MR. MEER MAHOMED.—There is no harm in giving such permission even now. The raiyat will not remove any reserved produce, but will take what is essential for his purposes. The produce that will be removed if such permission is given will be much less than what is destroyed by fire.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—We shall consider the question.

No. 29.—Improvement in the condition of Panchamas.

Mr. Doddaiya, Panchama Association, Chitaldrug District.

That sufficient amount should be given as loan for the improvement of lands, the loan being recovered in annual instalments out of the produce of the lands and that until all panchamas are provided with lands, all other *darkhasts* should remain unheeded.

That throughout the State it is estimated that there are 3,320 shops selling intoxicating drugs and liquors, that the total number of shops be reduced by half by doubling the distance existing between two shops of the same class, and the existing price of those articles should be doubled and that such shops should be located at a spot distant from panchama *hattis* and in another direction.

That a type plan should be got up for the formation of Panchama *hattis* on sanitary lines and to enable the construction of such huts, *mafi* license should be given for procuring sufficient grass, timber, bamboos and poles, etc.

The Panchama is without any land for cultivation. Each house should be given at least one acre of wet land, or two acres of dry. For this purpose, sufficient loans

should be given, and recovered by instalments. The Departmental Reports show that loans are being freely granted on the security of houses, but as a matter of fact it is not so This should be done hereafter at least.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER.—Government have passed orders that land, not exceeding 50 rupees in value, may be given to every Panchama applicant, by the Deputy Commissioner himself.

MR DODDAIYA.—Only a few months ago, a darkhast for a certain land in Godiganal was made by a Panchama applicant but instead of this being sanctioned, it was put to auction at which the department realized Rs. 3,000. At Karkeri also, a land which was applied for was put to auction and Rs. 600 were similarly realized. We do not want such a concession, and are quite prepared to buy lands under the arrangement suggested above, and we are also prepared to pay assessment.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—The order has recently been passed. We shall watch its working and afford increasing facilities to Panchamas.

MR. DODDAIYA.—In regard to dwelling houses for Panchamas I request that timber should be supplied free of cost. The Sanitary Inspector must be asked to frame suitable plans for the same. He or the village office should also be asked to visit *holageris* frequently. Our localities are in a very deplorate state of sanitation and such inspections are necessary.

Excise shops should be removed far from our houses as they are responsible for the present condition of the Panchama. Better than that, they may as well be abolished altogether, their present income being obtained from sale of lands on loan system and from levying assessment under the ordinary rules. Government, who are now referring to their financial stringency so frequently, will get enough funds by adopting this suggestion. These proceeds may as well be utilized for giving us a sufficient number of primary schools.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—The question of granting free licenses for house-building will be favourably considered. The abolition of arrack shops is a large question and no answer can be definitely given now. It is true that Government do not want to make any profit from the Excise Department and so, it is not with this object

in view that they have allowed the shops to exist. Nor, is drunkenness put an end to by merely shifting or abolishing shops. However abolition of liquor shops is their object and that will be done gradually.

No. 31.—Steps to be taken for promoting temperance in the State. Mr. J. R. Isaac, Indian Christian Community.

Definite steps be taken to promote temperance in the State by (*a*) introducing "Rationing system" by which the monthly issue of country spirit to each shop is fixed to a maximum quantity. The quantity allowed to be based upon the gallonage issued to the same shop in the corresponding month of the previous year, the amount being reduced by a ten per cent annually.

(*b*) That the Licencing Board may have the function of fixing the number and location of all liquor shops in the City and to make recommendations for the better conduct of the liquor traffic.

(*c*) And by taking definite steps to introduce 'local option' in areas where people demand it.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—The "Rationing system" referred to has been tried in Northern India but it has achieved no satisfactory results. And if supply is restricted to a maximum, illicit distillation will be the natural result as the temptation itself still exists. The reduction of drunkenness is a very difficult question and no definite means can be decided upon. Anyhow, Government will give their best attention to the suggestion.

MR. ISAAC.—The City Municipal Council of Bangalore have resolved to adopt the system and I understand that the papers are now before Government.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Government will be too glad to approve of the recommendation, if it is guaranteed that no illicit distillation will result. The Municipal Council has the power to fix the exact number of liquor shops and it may take the necessary action in the matter.

MR. ISAAC.—The Municipal Council has not got the power; it can only recommend the number of shops. The Licensing Board themselves have no control over liquor traffic.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—It is true that the Licensing Boards of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold

Fields, are not working satisfactorily and do not take proper interest in the matter of control of liquor traffic. Any definite suggestions to improve the working of the Boards will be accepted by Government. I have addressed the Excise Commissioner in the matter. Meanwhile, you may discuss the question in the Licensing Board of Bangalore and send up any resolutions to make these boards more useful.

MR. GOPALASWAMI IYER.—I cannot agree that the Licensing Boards are not working well. The present state of affairs is due to the hours at which the liquor shops are open, *viz.*, 11 A.M. to 8 P.M. I suggest that these hours should be changed to 6-30 to 9 both in the mornings and in the evenings.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—We shall consider this point.

MR. NILGIRI SANJIVIAH.—The hours suggested by Mr. Gopalaswami Iyer are just the hours most convenient to the labouring classes and also to many young boys of the depressed classes. I suggest that better than changing the hours, a Regulation should be passed that liquor should not be sold to boys and the existing rules enforced in other respects also.

No. 32.—Income-tax Act Amendment.

Messrs. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao, Jammatige Shama Jois of Koppa Taluk and Mr. Kesaviah, Chikmagalur Taluk.

Much hardship, rather oppression, is being experienced by the people owing to the elastic nature of the provision of the Act and the extraordinary powers vested in the officers concerned. Income-tax is being assessed with no regard to the actuals realised by the individuals or companies and without looking into the reasonableness of the cases. It is therefore requested that the Act be so amended as to provide safe guards against arbitrary abuse of the Act.

The rules in themselves are all right but are not working well, and people without assessable income have been assessed. The accounts furnished by the parties ought to be accepted or they should be checked by the assessing officer properly. Arbitrary levies work as a great hardship. The impression should not be that false accounts are maintained just for income-tax purposes, though there may be a few here and there who do so.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Instances of arbitrary assessment have come to the notice of Government and as a result thereof, Government have passed an order recently that in cases of arbitrary assessment, full reasons for the same should be recorded by the assessing officer, so that if the party prefers an appeal, the appellate authority can convince himself about the justice or otherwise of such assessment. So also, before rejecting accounts produced by the parties, full reasons for the same should be adduced. Anyhow, the Regulation has been introduced only recently and the officers who are responsible for working it are not yet thoroughly experienced. Mistakes and irregularities there must be in the early stages and nowhere has any new rule or regulation been quite perfect.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—We have not introduced any original provisions which are not accepted by any other country. Only, we must try and administer the Regulation with the least possible hardship to the people, and this we will certainly do.

MR. KRISHNA RAO.—Government must issue an order that no one will be assessed before his accounts are obtained and scrutinized; and to make sure that false accounts are not submitted, a local committee may be appointed to pass the returns, preliminary to their being sent up to the assessing officer. If the latter suggestion cannot be accepted, any local auditor may be asked to audit the accounts.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—That will not be possible. As I said already, we are yet inexperienced, and for some time more people must co-operate with the Government in working the Regulation.

N.B.—The remaining representations were not taken up and the President informed the Assembly that the representations not taken up would be carefully gone into by the Government and orders passed.

BUDGET RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution No. VI.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO.—"This Assembly is of opinion that the Ayurvedic College at Mysore deserves a more liberal scale of pay for its staff and recommends the creation of a more extensive staff."

The two Representations (Nos. 40 and 41) before this House show that there is considerable demand for Ayurvedic Dispensaries and Ayurvedic Physicians. These Physicians can be got for comparatively lower salaries and if the Ayurvedic College will take it up, a sufficient number of men can be made available soon. With this object in view, the staff of the College should be increased and higher salaries should be given to them.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—We shall consider the matter in connection with the proposals now before us for the re-organization of the College.

Resolution No. VII.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO.—"This Assembly views with concern the absence of provision in the Budget for 'Famine Relief' and 'Capitalization Fund' as it is not a sound financial policy to leave out these items and recommends that the usual sum may be set apart in the Budget if necessary by retrenching other expenditure."

MR. M. N. KRISHNA RAO.—The percentage set apart for Famine Relief and Capitalization Fund in the past was 60 but now Government want to set apart cent per cent. But this will not be possible just now, as all the available money has to be utilised for other purposes. It will be seen that the object of the Resolution has been the very object, the very ideal, of the Government, for three years past, as stated in the Dewan's Speech. The Resolution suggests that retrenchments should be made in order to resume these contributions annually. The contributions will come to Rs. 9 lakhs under Famine Insurance and Rs. 5 lakhs under Capitalization Fund. Further retrenchments are not possible, and Government cannot set apart so much money besides meeting the present expenditure. Of course, as soon as funds permit, a cent per cent reserve will be made.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—As soon as we have a surplus budget, all the money we can spare will be given for these reserves. The only way open is to cut down contributions to the Sinking Fund if reserves should be made now; but this should not be done. Immediately our budget shows a plus side, the reserves will have our first consideration.

MR. NARASINGA RAO.—I hope such a time will come very soon.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—I hope so, too.

General Resolutions.

Resolution No. 1.

Messrs. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao and Jammatige Shama Jois.—"This Assembly recommends for the consideration of Government the desirability of adopting Kannada as the sole language for all official correspondence connected with the Administration of the State, in all offices and meetings, including Civil and Criminal Courts instead of in the English Language."

Movers.—Messrs. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao and Jammatige Shama Jois, Koppa Taluk.

Ours is a Kannada country; many of our officers know Kannada well, and representatives of the people who come to the Constitutional Assemblies of the State know Kannada; in fact, some of them do not know English well. The condition of Kannada language at present is deplorable, and if Government will not give sufficient encouragement, it will soon die out.

I agree that the Resolution cannot be given effect to all at once, as there may be several practical difficulties in doing so. I therefore suggest that a beginning may be made at once, further steps in the direction being taken gradually. As a first step, therefore, it should be ordered that all correspondence below the Secretariat or even District Offices should be in Kannada. Similarly, all correspondence between Government and members of this Assembly may be solely in Kannada. In regard to Courts of Law, at least statements made and evidence given in Kannada should be recorded in that language instead of these being first recorded in English and then translated. Last year the Chief Judge said that a beginning would be made in this direction. This may be done without any further delay.

Just as discussions are in Kannada as a rule in the Representative Assembly, they should be in Kannada in the Legislative Council also. In fact, the Regulation does not specify any particular language in which they should be held in the Council; at any rate, it does not preclude discussions in Kannada. The Reforms give at present privileges only to those that know English. The representatives of the people who come to the Council cannot justify their presence in it, at present, because Kannada is not allowed. I suggest that at least those who wish to speak in Kannada may be allowed to do so.

In order to improve and encourage this language, Government should also make special efforts. A Dictionary in Kannada is an immediate desideratum.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—You are extending the scope of the Resolution. Regarding the modes of encouraging the language, you must bring a separate subject.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO.—As regards the necessity for encouraging Kannada Language, there is no difference of opinion whatever, and Government also have the same object in view. In fact, they are giving effect to it as far as possible. As a result of the discussions in this Assembly last year, a Government Order has been issued that as far as possible Kannada should be used in correspondence with Shekdars and village officers.

MR. KARNIK KRISHNAMURTI RAO.—Better than that, correspondence between Deputy Commissioners and lower offices should be ordered to be in Kannada, so that Sub-Division and Taluk Offices may also come within the purview of the order.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—Government are in full sympathy with the object of this Resolution, and I hope the mover will withdraw it when I say that as far as possible we shall accept the principle of the Resolution. The suggestion about correspondence with the other subordinate offices and about recording depositions made in Kannada in the same language will also be considered.

MR. KRISHNA MURTI RAO.—All orders given and books and other forms supplied to Bench Magistrates' Courts are in English, though it is evident that these do not know English. The results are obvious.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—Orders will be given in the matter to District Magistrates. They are not expected to send any communication to these Courts in English.

ANOTHER MEMBER.—It may be similarly ordered that all correspondence with Municipalities may be in Kannada.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—We will go into all these questions and pass a more detailed order. As regards discussions in the Legislative Council being held in Kannada, the suggestion will be considered if a separate resolution is brought up.

(The resolution was taken as accepted.)

Resolution No. 2.

2. "This Assembly recommends to Government that a mixed committee of non-official representatives of the Assembly and the Legislative Council with an adequate number of Government officers be appointed to go into the question of the system of revenue and taxes and expenditure obtaining in the State and to make suitable recommendations."

MOVERS.—Messrs. H. V. Ramaswami, H. Boranna, K. Mahadevappa and A. Naraniengar, Hassan.

Resolution No. 3.

3. "The Government may be pleased to consider the desirability of nominating to higher Government service as Probationary Assistant Commissioners and Revenue Probationers, graduates who are natives of the Malnad Districts with a view to give an incentive to higher education among the people of Malnad and affording an opportunity to such graduates to serve the Government in a higher capacity."

MOVER.—Mr. A. Anantiah, Shimoga Taluk.

(Resolutions 2 and 3 were withdrawn.)

Resolution No 4.

4. "That the Government be pleased to establish in each district an appointment committee to work in conjunction with the Mysore Central Recruitment Board, so that the recommendations of the Miller Committee Report may be completely brought into effect.

MOVERS.—Messrs. S. Virabhadrappa and Sati Halappa, Chitaldrug.

MESSRS. S. VIRABHADRAPPA AND SATI HALAPPA.—As at present many members of the backward communities are not getting appointments even though vacancies occur, some restriction of the kind suggested is absolutely necessary.

MR. NILIGIRI SANJEEVIAH.—Heads of Offices and Departments prefer only candidates from the forward community, putting off the applicants from the backward classes on some pretext or another, when vacancies occur. And when one vacancy is to be filled up, they give seriatim promotions to the officials already in the office throwing

open for fresh appointment only the lost place which carries a very low pay. The Miller Committee did not recommend such a procedure. I therefore support the resolution.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—There is no object in appointing District Committees, as they will have to do exactly the same kind of work as the Central Recruitment Board is now doing. The scope of work will necessarily be limited in the former case, whereas the Central Recruitment Board is for the whole State and gets returns from all the officers, considers vacancies arising in any district, notifies them in the official Gazette, etc. The President of the Board should necessarily be one whose word will carry some weight with the appointing officers. If District Committees are formed, the President of such a Committee cannot make any recommendations with regard to a vacancy arising in another district. If the President be the Deputy Commissioner, for instance, he cannot exercise any authority over other departments than the Revenue. In view of these and many other practical difficulties, I should advise the mover of the resolution to withdraw it. The Central Recruitment Board is doing all that is necessary and there is no need whatever for District Committees.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—Discretion in this matter should be with a centralized body. There will be more complaints than now if this is decentralized. It will not be to the interests of the backward communities to change the present procedure.

(The resolution was withdrawn.)

Resolution No. 5.

5. MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH.—"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the proportion of representation of the backward communities in the executive service of the Police Department and the ministerial and executive service of the Medical Department be raised to 75 per cent of the total appointments in the above said departments, as the 50 per cent fixed in the Government Order on the Miller Committee Report has been reached."

MOVER.—Mr. Nilgiri G. Sanjeeviah, Kurubarasangham, Bangalore City.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA.—I beg to support the resolution and to add that the object of the order on the Miller Committee's Report has not been achieved, as the 56 lakhs of His Highness' subjects, *viz.*, the backward classes, are not adequately represented in the services. The minimum percentage should therefore be raised to 75 per cent.

MR. R. GOPALASWAMI IYER.—I beg leave to say a few words with reference to the proposal to raise the percentage of appointments to 75 in the case of the Medical and Police Departments. Taking the case of the Medical Department first, the Head of the Department naturally, as in the case of any other department, prefers a candidate who is better qualified than any other, irrespective of communal considerations. The Miller Committee suggested that minimum qualifications should be prescribed in the case of Non-Brahmins. Following the principle, can Government issue an order that when a major operation has to be performed any Hospital Assistant can do it if he belongs to the backward classes, a Brahmin officer doing the same being necessarily an M.B. and C.M.? Similarly in the case of the Police Department, the Head of the Department would like to have a well qualified, tactful man as an Inspector than any one belonging to the backward communities. In the interests of public safety, therefore, caste should not be the qualification, but educational qualification and practical ability. There has been no case of a Hospital Assistant not treating patients of another community than his own. A suggestion of the kind now before us casts a slur on the appointing authorities of the two departments and should not be accepted. The principle of the survival of the fittest should be encouraged and caste by itself should not be a qualification. As some one has said: God will give position to men, but not brains to all. Besides, Government have in their order stated that the 50 per cent minimum should be reached in seven years' time. The position can only be examined after this period, and re-considered then in the light of experience.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—The Government Order has fixed only the minimum to be reached and not the maximum, and the 50 per cent limit was fixed at a time when the educated men belonging to the backward communities were few. We do not say that persons who are not

qualified should be appointed to any post; what we say is that qualified members of these communities should first be preferred. In fact, if a person who is not fitted for any post is appointed to it, it is the backward communities that suffer as the bulk of the population belongs to them and as members of the forward communities will somehow manage as they are few in number.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—If the constables of the Police Department and the nurses and midwives of the Medical Department are taken into account, the 50 per cent limit has surely been reached. But taking into account the higher appointments, I doubt even now whether the minimum has been reached. Besides, there is nothing to prevent a higher percentage being reached, as the order has only specified the minimum.

One other point deserves consideration in this connection. On account of retrenchments many persons were thrown out of employment and all such persons are now being re-employed without regard to the principle laid down in the order on the Miller Committee's Report. The 7 years' limit prescribed in the order is drawing to a close and there is no hope that before it expires, the specified percentage will be reached, in all the departments. I therefore suggest that the percentage should now be raised to 75.

MR. VEMA REDDY.—The bulk of the population of the State is Vokkaliga, but there are few Police Inspectors or Amildars from this community. This point deserves considertion. The two departments which are in close contact with the people are the Police and Medical, and it is but just that a large percentage of appointments in these departments should go to them.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—Speaking from personal experience I may state that when as Inspector-General of Police I called for applications for appointments in the Police Department, there were none from members of the Vokkaliga community.

MR. VEMA REDDY.—That is because the few that were desirious of applying were diffident about getting appointments. Recently, however, there have been a sufficient number of persons qualified for the higher posts and their claims should be considered in preference to that of the members of the forward communiteis; this will also be an incentive to the other members of the backward classes for education and advancement.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—The resolution now before the House refers to the Police and Medical Departments. I should like to point out that there is no similarity between the two, and the rules of recruitment and promotion are different in each case. It is not right to bring in communal considerations in regard to them. Coming to the Medical Department, whoever is competent, intelligent, popular, and kind, and whoever is capable of giving the best remedy for any given disease, must be placed in charge of important institutions such as the Victoria Hospital or the Krishnarajendra Hospital, and caste cannot be a consideration in this matter. Taking, for instance the case of a man in whose house any one is ill, he naturally goes to the best medical practitioner available, irrespective of caste or creed, because, it is a question of life and death. Similarly, if he has to go to a Court of Law, he entrusts his case to the best advocate available and caste considerations do not come in there. So, any further increase in the percentage of appointments to be given to the backward communities, will only result in general inefficiency, whether in the case of the Medical or of the Police Department. If mainly on caste considerations important medical institutions are placed in charge of a man belonging to backward communities, possibly the death-rate may increase. With reference to the remark that 50 per cent has not been reached, excluding nurses, mid-wives, etc., I wish to give a few statistics in order to show that it is a misconception. Out of our total strength of 16 Surgeons, 10 belong to the backward communities; and out of 212 Sub-Assistant Surgeons 109 are non-Brahmins. Fifty per cent is the minimum under the present rules, but it will be changed as occasion permits, without impairing efficiency. Coming to the question of examination results, out of the 22 that passed out of the Medical School this year, 16 were Brahmins, 2 Naidus and only 1 Lingayet. When the results are like this, how can the backward communities ask for 75 per cent of the appointments being reserved for them? That is impossible. So I suggest that this question should be left to the discretion of the Head of the Department who will do what is just and equitable to all communities, without impairing the 50 per cent limit.

Coming to the Police Department, communal representation in that department is not a new subject. At the Budget Session of this Assembly in 1918, the question

was discussed at great length, and I made a speech then, as Inspector-General of Police. It will not be out-of-place to give you an extract from that speech :—

"Turning now to the criticisms, most of the members have animadverted upon the inequality of the qualifications prescribed for different classes in the notifications recently published regarding recruitment to the grades of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. They seem to think that differential treatment has been accorded to different classess at the expense of general efficiency. But on a deeper examination of police conditions, the non-official members will find that it is not really so. Literary proficiency does not go hand in hand with executive efficiency. The police is a semi-military force, and over since its creation, a certain proportion has been fixed as to the recruitment of several classes into the several grades of its service. So long ago as 1874, a circular was issued by then Judicial Commissioner which fixed the proportion according to the following scale : —

	Brahmins.	Mahomedans.	Other classess.
For men ..	1/10th	4/10ths	5/10ths
For Officers .	2/10ths	3/10ths	5/10ths

This circular was examined by no less a person than Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao C.I.E., who was then Inspector-General of Police, with the assistance of our popular President of the Bangalore City Municipal Council, Diwan Bahadur Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, C.I.E., who was then his Assistant, and was re-issued without any alteration whatsoever, in the year 1895. Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao not only issued the circular, but insisted upon its provisions being strictly carried out. The slightest deviation on the part of subordinate officers received his disapprobation. The chief reason for the issue of this circular lies not so much in the anxiety of the Government to secure a fair representation of different classess in the service, as in the interests of the department itself—to secure the maximum efficiency. The police work consists of different branches which require different qualities for the efficient discharge of duties pertaining to the same. There is the branch of watch and ward including prevention, the branch of detection and the branch of prosecution. For the department of watch and ward, great store has necessarily to be set by the physical stamina of the men. For detection, great intelligence with capacity to endure

hardships and privations and a knack of obtaining information are necessary. The last is the most important of these qualities, and unless one associates with the lowest classes and moves with them freely one cannot achieve success. Scruples of caste and high birth are the bane of efficiency in the department, and so long as exclusiveness remains the predominant feature of Indian society, class representation in the police service cannot be avoided. As for prosecution work, the highest educational qualifications are required, and I may assure the members that for this branch of the service, the University men, preferably graduates in law with some experience at the bar, will as a rule, be appointed. Thus it will be seen that to secure a fair proporation of men from different classes in the several grades of the police service, different qualifications have to be prescribed, since the growth and development of education in our society is not uniform."

This was the opinion expressed by me so long ago as 1918, when the question of communal representation had not assumed any great prominence. The present order has only prescribed a minimum of 50 per cent and if there are qualified applicants, the Inspector-General is not prevented from giving them appointments. But it cannot with reason be expected that 75 per cent of the Public Prosecutors and other important officials of the Department should be non-Brahmins. We want, if possible, Law graduates for these posts, and very experienced men, to successfully meet the arguments of the opposite party. Subject to this consideration, Government will do all they can to give effect to the order, and members here need not press the matter.

MR. M. ABBAS KHAN.—With reference to the observations made by some of the speakers on this resolution, I beg permission to say a few words on behalf of Mr. Sanjiviah.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—The mover of a resolution cannot delegate his right of reply to any other member. The mover himself should exercise it.

MR. SANJIVIAH.—Now can anybody's ability be judged before he is appointed to any post? I do not suggest any one from the backward communities being appointed even though he is not qualified. I only suggest that whoever is qualified must be appointed to a vacancy if he is a non-Brahmin, in preference to others. There

are many such qualified persons who are now unemployed. Moreover, in order to freely mix with the people, look to their safety and generally educate them, these officers must be from the backward communities, as the Brahmins, who are conservatives, cannot do so. In regard to Public Prosecutors and other higher officers of the Police Department, the Member of Council seemed to imply that they must be members of the Brahmin community. It is a matter of common knowledge that a certain non-Brahmin pleader in Bangalore outbeats any other legal practitioner, in criminal practice, particularly in cross-examination. For these reasons, I request the House to pass the resolution.

The Resolution was put to vote and carried by a large majority.

The Resolutions having been concluded, the Dewan-President made the following closing remarks :—

GENTLEMEN:—It is now my pleasing duty, after a long and strenuous Session lasting over a week, to make a few closing observations before this House is adjourned. In the first place, I should like to express my acknowledgment to the House as a whole, for the smooth and business-like manner in which the discussions relating to the several intricate problems of finance as well as administration and legislation that were put before it were conducted, and the ready and willing co-operation that was afforded to me in the matter of the allocation of time which, as I stated in my Opening Address, was a question of some difficulty as well as delicacy. I compliment the House on the able manner in which it discussed the budget resolutions as well as the legislative measures that were put before it, specially in respect of the Muzrai Regulation and the amendment of the Press Regulation. As regards the former, it is unnecessary for me to repeat the assurance given already by the Member in charge of this measure, that Government do not intend to assume any larger control or increase the powers of interference over religious institutions than those contemplated under the old Regulation of 1913 and the amending Bill is only a Bill to consolidate the existing law as well as to remove the anomalies and practical difficulties of administration that have come to the notice of Government during the past 10 years.

As regards the amendment of the Press Law, this is not the first time that this difficult question has come up before the Representative Assembly. If I have been able to ascertain from the trend of past discussions, the general opinion of the Assembly members on the subject, I have no hesitation in saying that there is a majority of opinion in favour of the repeal of the present Press Law as well as the substitution in its place of another law which, while not stifling honest journalism, will possess adequate means of control in respect of newspapers which are habitual offenders under the laws of sedition and defamation. The view that has been expressed by the majority of the members of this House on the Bill that has been placed before it, will enable Government now to place the draft Bill before the Legislative Council at the earliest possible opportunity, and I for one consider that the draft Bill is the only possible solution and the safest possible compromise of the principles involved in the matter of the relationship between Government on one side and the newspaper press on the other.

The consideration of the budget for the next year was the chief business of this Session and two and a half days were devoted for the discussion of its general principles and policy and two days to that of the specific recommendations made in the resolutions moved by the members. His Highness' Government feel gratified that judging from the criticisms that have been made in respect of the general policy of the budget, there is a consensus of approval although the majority of speakers who took part in the discussions evinced a desire for larger grants under the Major heads of Moral and Material Development. I have taken some pains to calculate the sum total of such recommendations and it will perhaps interest the members of this Assembly to know that the grants additionally asked for would come to at least another Rs. 10 lakhs. Suggestions were made by some to the effect that all such additional expenditure is obligatory on the part of Government and should be met by economies and retrenchments, and in respect of the frontal attack made by our friends Messrs. Abbas Khan and B. Narasinga Rao on the standard of expenditure under salaries, establishments, etc., as shown in the budget, I think this deserves more than passing notice and a satisfactory answer. It is a well-known fact that the standard of expenditure of every department has recently been subjected, in the last few

years, to the closest possible scrutiny. The possibilities of economies and retrenchments have been fully explored and all feasible savings secured by abolition of appointments, by cutting down the rate of travelling allowances, by curtailing the allotments for contingent charges and by eliminating all items of expenditure of an optional character. Reviewing the action taken on the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee, Government observed in their Order, dated 13th January 1923, that out of a total departmental expenditure of about Rs. 250 lakhs open to retrenchments, as large a fraction as one-fifth *i.e.*, about Rs. 50 lakhs had been reduced. I hope that the magnitude of the retrenchments thus effected would be considered sufficient proof of the seriousness of the efforts made to prune away whatever excessive growth of expenditure there was, of the measure of success that has been achieved and of the practical impossibility of making any further substantial cuts. Any further demand for the application of the scissors appears to me, at the present moment, as not within the range of practical politics. I have repeatedly given the assurance that Government will not hesitate to effect further reduction in expenditure wherever possible, but I must state once for all that it is not the intention of Government to start another elaborate campaign of retrenchments by the establishment of any investigation committee like the one which we have already had in the year 1921. The administration has been considerably upset—nay, I should say dislocated—its efficiency has to a large extent been affected by the drastic retrenchments that were made as a result of the deliberations of the Special Finance Committee and on the Government's own initiative and further, many of the useful activities of the administration in those very departments which to-day are clamouring for larger grants than it has been possible for Government to provide in the budget, were left practically starved during the past three years without any means of providing anything beyond what was absolutely necessary for carrying on. I am prepared to go into any particular proposals for cutting down expenditure here and there and in that respect whatever suggestions have been made will be fully investigated in the coming year, but I would like to point out that even if the largest possible amount of further retrenchments is taken into account, it will not meet even a small fraction of the expenditure that

Government are asked additionally to provide in the budget for the various schemes and development measures with which Government have no doubt the fullest sympathy.

I regret that the general criticism too often levelled against Government that a very large part of the public revenues is absorbed in paying the salaries of officers, and that not much of it is left to be expended on objects which are of direct benefit to the people, has as usual been again brought forward in the present Session. I am afraid that those who hold this view have not paused to enquire into the nature of the duties of Public Service Departments and the kind of outlay required for the performance of such duties. Excepting expenditure on works which is only a small part of the whole—the bulk of the outlay of a Government cannot but consist of salaries. This will be evident from a glance at the expenditure side of the budget itself. Take for instance any of the following departments: Land Revenue, Excise, Income-tax, Stamps, Registration Supervision of Mines, General Administration, Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments, Courts of Law, Jails, Police, Medical and Sanitation, Vaccination, Education, Agriculture, Industries and Commerce, and Co-operative Societies; the expenditure incurred on departments like the above is almost entirely on salaries and it cannot be otherwise. The administration and collection of revenues, the preservation of peace and order, the maintenance of Educational Institutions and the affording of help and guidance to the public in matters like agriculture, industries and co-operation are themselves the public objects for which the different departments exist. Even in the case of departments like Forest and Public Works which are engaged in the conservation and exploitation of resources or in the execution of works, there is need for adequate establishments for the efficient performance of these duties and the expenditure on salaries of a fairly large part of the funds allotted to them is unavoidable. It will thus be seen that the major part of the revenues of a Government must necessarily be spent on salaries and it is not fair to regard this inevitable feature of public administration as something abnormal or avoidable. Further, no activities of any department can be combined or developed without suitable agencies and even when lump sums are asked for, it is forgotten that part of

the money provided has to go towards the necessary establishment.

Yet another criticism is that the administration is top-heavy, that the policy of retrenchments has only resulted in the removal of low paid men and that the cost of some of the offices like the Secretariat continues to be extravagant. These observations again are, I fear, unfounded. As stated in the order passed on the report of the Special Finance Committee, 115 gazetted appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 100 and above up to Rs. 1,000 per month have been abolished. It is true that here and there some new appointments have had to be created. I would, in this connection, invite your attention to what I stated on this subject in my Opening Address. An administration is a living organism and if it should function properly, it should adapt itself to changing conditions. Let me illustrate this point by giving one or two instances. We are gradually extending the Separation Scheme to the remaining districts and this measure requires the creation of a few appointments of Magistrates. Again, the Constitutional Reforms have necessitated the appointment of a Secretary to the two Houses. When new conditions of this kind call for a few fresh appointments, it is not fair to find fault with Government for sanctioning them. The greatest possible vigilance is being exercised for keeping down the expenditure on establisements and I shall give an instance in support of this statement. I do not know if it is sufficiently realised what a large addition to the work of the Secretariat and the subordinate offices is entailed by the preparation of the material necessary for answering the increasing number of interpellations by members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The replies to the interpellations at this Session of the Assembly with the connected appendices form a printed compilation of 52 pages of foolscap and even that did not satisfy the members in some instances and the additional work thrown on the staff, superior and subordinate, of all departments in making this material ready at short notice may, I think, be well imagined. No extra staff, however, has been so far entertained in the Secretariat or other offices for attending to this work. The existing establishments, gazetted and non-gazetted, reduced in many cases according to the policy of retrenchments, are trying to cope with the ever-increasing work. I hope that the

critics who demand more and more retrenchments even in existing establishments will kindly bear in mind the growing volume of public work and the exacting conditions under which it has now to be performed. As regards the Secretariat, I may state that its cost in the year 1918-19 was Rs. 4·77 lakhs and it was brought down in the year 1922-23 to Rs. 4·25 lakhs, *i.e.*, by half a lakh, and this reduced level is now being adhered to in spite of the very appreciable additional work which has devolved and is still devolving upon this office.

I unreservedly admit the paramount need for keeping the cost of Government departments as low as possible but may I also urge that the Executive which is entrusted with the duty of efficiently carrying on the administration from day to day and which is accountable for the stewardship of the vital interests committed to its care, requires some latitude in regard to the agency and organization necessary for the discharge of its heavy and growing responsibilities?

Some of the members observed that if provision had been made, as in the past, for the Reserve Funds, the budget for next year would have resulted in a deficit. I can only refer those who offer such criticism to the condition of our annual finances for some years previous to 1922-23 and the strenuous efforts that were required to reach the position in which we find ourselves to-day. This criticism overlooks the fact that we were confronted by chronic deficits and that by persistent endeavour we have reduced our annual budgets to a condition of equilibrium. The scheme of Reserves devised in the days of substantial and recurring surpluses provided for an annual contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs to the Famine Insurance, Rs. 5 lakhs to the Irrigation Capital, and Rs. 3½ lakhs to the non-recurring Reserve and for a saving of 60 per cent of Gold Mining Revenues for the formation of a Capitalization Fund and between them all, these contributions amounted annually to about Rs. 21 lakhs. For want of resources, the contribution to the Irrigation Capital Reserve ceased from the year 1919-20 and those to the remaining Reserves from the succeeding year. Without paying anything to these Reserves, the Revenue Account of the year 1920-21 —remember please without paying anything for this Reserve—closed with a deficit of about Rs. 30 lakhs. Now let us see what is the corresponding position in the budget of 1924-25. In place of a deficit of Rs. 30 lakhs,

we have a surplus of about Rs. ¾ lakh and that, after providing a sum of Rs. 42 lakhs for the service of loans raised for Capital Works since 1920. The improvement in the budget for 1924-25 therefore, compared with the year 1920-21, is thus Rs. 30 *plus* 42 *plus* ¾ = Rs. 72¾ lakhs. I would ask whether this is not a substantial improvement in our financial position and also whether it is not as much as could possibly have been accomplished within the short period of three years. This result has been attained both by expansion of revenue and by retrenchment of expenditure, but it has enabled us only to reach the stage of bare equilibrium. This is entirely due to the fact that we have some Capital Works which are still unable to pay for the service of the loans from which they have been financed. The Sinking Fund and Interest charges of the debt which is now unproductive involve a drain of Rs. 42 lakhs on the General Revenues and this amount is double that of the contributions to the Reserves, which we could easily have set aside every year, but for this drain. I hope I have made it now quite clear that, if we are not able to save a sum of about Rs. 20 lakhs annually for the essential Reserves, it is because, some of our large productive works have disappointed expectations and the money which has been made available as the result of measures for the rehabilitation of our finances and which would otherwise have gone to the Reserves, have now to be diverted for the service of this unproductive debt. The criticism, therefore, that the contributions to the Reserves have not yet been resumed, overlooks some of these obvious features of our finances.

An observation was made that the cost of our Revenue Departments—Land Revenue, Forest, Excise and Income-tax—was excessive in comparison with the expenditure on the corresponding departments of the adjoining British Indian Provinces. I have had the percentages calculated for Madras, Bombay and Mysore and find that based on the latest available figures, the proportion of revenues absorbed in meeting the expenditure on these departments in Mysore compares very favourably with that in the two Provinces. The percentage in the case of Land Revenue is 22 in Mysore against 32 in Madras and 38 in Bombay; that for Excise is 6 in both Mysore and Madras against 10 in Bombay. In regard to Income-tax, the percentage is 4 in Mysore against 3 for the whole of India and this difference is due to more than

In the discussions on the budget, reference was made by some of the members to the progress of primary education and expenditure thereon, and it was stated that the programme of conversion of aided schools outlined in the Education Memorandum had not been carried out. I have already explained that the financial resources calculated upon in the Education Memorandum have not yet been realised and that this has been the reason for the slowness in carrying out the programme. Still, a considerable measure of progress has been made with the help of the education cess raised in certain of the districts and the special grants made by Government. In the districts of Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Hassan, 41 new primary schools have already been opened and 329 aided schools have been converted into Government schools. In the programme to be carried out in the coming year, it is proposed to open 90 new schools and to convert 615 aided schools into Government institutions in the districts of Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur, as well as in Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts. You will thus see that 131 new schools will be opened and 944 aided schools will be converted by the end of the coming year. This is an accomplishment of the programme to a considerable extent considering the financial difficulties we have to go through.

The complaint that the grant for Primary Education is not adequate overlooks the steady advance of expenditure during the past three years under this head. The expenditure has increased from Rs 17,21,600 in 1921-22 to Rs. 20,67,700 in the current year and the expenditure sanctioned in the Budget year is Rs. 22,32,000. The Educational Budget, excluding the University, contemplates an expenditure of Rs. 38,22,000. If the general conditions justify, Government will be prepared to supplement the grant for Primary Education by another Rs. 28,000making a total of Rs. 38,50,000, but, at present, it is not possible to sanction this in the budget which is now just balanced.

A further close examination of the budget in the light of the explanations I have now furnished will, I hope, enable this House and specially Mr. Narasinga Rao and Mr. Abbas Khan who most ably criticised its general policy, to take a fairer view of the situation and remove the misconceptions that their remarks may possibly give rise to.

I am sorry that it has not been possible to complete all the business that was put in the agenda at this Session even after extending the period fixed under the rules and standing orders by two days. Much of the business that remains undisposed of will naturally lapse, but it may be gratifying to the members to know that although technically they do lapse, Government will take due notice of the various matters that are intended to be brought to their notice by the several resolutions and representations yet to be considered and will bestow their careful attention on them in the course of the next year's administration.

Gentlemen, I thank you all again for the pains you have taken to help the administration with your advice and suggestions. I now declare the first Budget Session of the newly re-constituted Representative Assembly, closed. I wish you all a safe return to your homes. We shall look forward with much pleasure to meeting you here again at the Dasara Session in October next. On behalf of Government, I wish you all success in your work, which I hope you will now extend in your respective constituencies outside this Assembly, during the recess, by educating public opinion by a careful study of all public questions and by setting up an efficient organisation of public life in the country which will consolidate all efforts for the promotion of the common good of all classes amongst His Higness' subjects.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—Sir, We are grateful to you and your worthy colleagues for the patient hearing and solicitude shown to us throughout the discussions, during which, in accordance with the benevolent measures of constitutional advance so graciously conferred upon us by His Highness the Maharajara, we were enabled to discuss the budget and the several matters connected with it. Last year, you were pleased to promise that to the best of your ability, you would use every opportunity to give a liberal interpretation to the main principles underlying the constitutional changes. We are thankful to you and your colleagues for translating those words into action during the first business session of this Assembly. To His Highness the Maharaja who has so graciously conferred these privileges upon us, and to you and your colleagues who are in no small measure responsible for giving a shape and finale to His Highness' benevolent wishes, we will always remain grateful. On this happy

one reason. Income-tax is only a recent levy in Mysore and it will take some time for it to reach its proper level. Besides, the conditions of trade and commerce being what they are in the State, the yield of this tax cannot possibly be as large as it is in British Provinces like Bombay and Bengal. In spite, however, of these causes calculated to make the cost of administration and collection of Income-tax heavier in Mysore than in Britsh India, I think that the percentage will be sensibly reduced with the growth of revenue on which we can confidently count. Taking Forest, the proportion is 53 in Mysore as against 100 in Madras and 57 in Bombay and if the calculation is made on the budget figures for the next year, the Mysore proportion stands reduced from 53 to 39. I may, however, add that in the case of a department like the Forest, the figures of revenue and expenditure alone are not sufficient for stating whether the administration is economical or otherwise and it is necessary to take into account important factors like the nature of the resources of the forests, the methods and the agency necessary for their exploitation and conservation and the markets—far or near—where there is demand for the products to be disposed of, for making comparisons and drawing inferences from them.

Turning now to the various proposals made to augment the allotments made in the budget, Government have carefully considered how far they can meet the wishes of this Assembly in the matter, and I am pleased to be able to announce that they are prepared to sanction additional funds for the following:—

	Rs.
Improvement of Town and Minor Municipalities	10,000
Village Improvements	10,000
Extension of Separation Scheme in the Tumkur District	15,000
Drinking Water Wells	10,000
Total ...	45,000

These will be accordingly put to the vote of the Legislative Council. The complaint about the inadequacy of allotments for Minor Tanks and for supplies and services to the Medical Institutions will be noted, and, if possible, we shall go to the Legislature for supplemental grants in the course of the year, if the condition of our year's finances admits of this being done.

occasion, it is my pleasant duty to request you, on behalf of the members of this re-constituted Assembly, to kindly convey our deep sense of loyalty and devotion to the Person and Throne of His Highness the Maharaja.

R. RANGA RAO,
Secretary,
Mysore Representative Assembly.